MADRAS COURIER.

VOL. XXIX. | TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1813. | No. 1440.

OFFICE of COMMISSIONERS for investigating the CARNATIC DEBTS, Fort St. George, 1st May 1813.

THE Commissioners hereby give notice, that from and after Thursday next the 5th instant, they will proceed to the consideration of the following Claims.

No.

510 Messrs. Harington & Co. Attornies for Gopaul Doss Soucar, Bond 6th September 1794 of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent. Principal, Pags. 50,523 0 0. Aggregate Sterling amount. *l.* 29,998 4 1.

511 Frusee Doss Attorney for Gopaul Doss, Balance of a Cocherry bond dated 12th Mohurrum 1216 Higeree for Pagodas 400, a do. Bond dated 5th Mohurrum of the same year for Pagodas, 1000 and one do. do. dated 23d Zilhij 1215 Higeree for Pagodas 5,000, for money lent. Pagodas 6,303, 42. 15 *l.* 2,413 12 9.

512 Aununda Ramiah & Vencata Chariah Attornies for Rama Row son and heir of Vencata Row, Bond dated 6th June 1775 of His Highness Omdut ul Omra, in the name of Chingulvaroy Moodelly, for money lent, the property of Vencata Row. Pagodas 200 0 0. *l.* 212 6 0.

S. T. GOAD,
F. FAUQUIER,
J. R. BARWELL.

N. B.—This last Bond was formerly erroneously advertised as the bond of the Nabob Wallajah, Vide No. 412 of the Schedule published in the Madras Gazette.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE RAFFLES,
FOR
TWO DESSERT
SERVICES,
OF
ELEGANT CUT
GLASS-WARE,
WILL TAKE PLACE
AT
MESSIEURS
Griffiths, Cook and Co.'s
ON
TUESDAY, the First of JUNE,
PRECISELY AT TEN O'CLOCK,
IN THE FORENOON.

N. B. A few SHARES in the above are still for Sale.

Madras, 5th May, 1813.

STOCK IN TRADE FOR SALE.

WITH or without a Building in the Cavalry Cantonments of Arcot, constructed partly for a Shop and partly for a Dwelling House, with something more than 13 Grounds for which there is a Government Grant.

There are generally 3 Regiments cantoned there and no other European Shop but Mr. Potter's; and there can be no doubt a clever person who could personally attend, or often visit it, would like Potter do well there.

The present Proprietor's desire of parting with it, arises solely from his other avocations preventing his attending to it, or even visiting it.—There is but a small quantity of Goods and they will be sold at very moderate terms, and on satisfactory Security, 12 or 18 months will be given for the payment, or articles that would answer the Proprietor at the Presidency will be taken in barter.

Apply to Mr. W. Grant.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of THOMAS SUTLIFFE, late an Inhabitant of Madras, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to Mrs. MARY JEPP, as an Executrix therein named.—All persons having any claims against the said Estate, or being indebted, or holding any property belonging thereto, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up such property to Lieutenant Colonel THOMAS HAYES, the Constituted Attorney of the said Executrix, at St. Thomas's Mount.

FORT ST. GEORGE, }
30th of April, 1813. }

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT THE SALE
OF
DROSS,
ADVERTIZED FOR
The 5th, 6th, and 7th Instant,
IS POSTPONED
TILL THE
15th, 16th, and 17th Inst.

J. H. D. OGILVIE,
MINT MASTER.

MADRAS MINT, }
4th May, 1813. }

BY ORDER OF
LIEUT. COL. SEWELL,
Of H. M. 89th Regt.
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY JOHN BRANSON,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On Saturday, the 22d Instant,
THE FOLLOWING
ARTICLES.

SOLDIER'S Black Felt Caps, with Plates complete, 179.
Ditto ditto, a little damaged, 63.
Ditto ditto Cap Crowns good, 148.
Ditto Blue Cloth, forage Caps damaged, 217.
Ditto White Plumes, 53.
Ditto Green ditto, 15.
Ditto Red and White ditto, 414.
Ditto ditto Feathers, 136.
Ditto White ditto 9.
Ditto Green ditto, 7.
Ditto Red and White Batt. Tufts, 400.
Copper Kettle Drum, complete, 1.
Old Fifes, 8.

For Private Sale,
AT
BIRTLES AND GRAY'S
Repository,
AN ELEGANT
AND HIGHLY FINISHED
CARRIAGE,

built to order for this Country by Comyns of Piccadilly on Eliptic Springs, without Perch, painted patent yellow and lighter than any Carriage, hitherto brought out, may be seen and price known on application at the Repository.

MOUNT ROAD, }
6th May 1813. }

From the Government Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, & MAY 6, 1813.

Fort St. George, April 20, 1813.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Ensign Harrison of the 17th Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to the Isle of Mauritius, on leave of absence for four months.

Lieutenant Stone of the 24th Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to remain at Goa, under the directions of the British Envoy, until further orders.

A Committee consisting of the following Officers, will assemble at Koongull on the 15th of May next, for the examination of the Remount Horses purchased for the season 1812-3.

Lieutenant Colonel Neal, 1st Regt. N. C. President.
Lieut. Colonel Baron Tuyll, H. M. 25th Drags. } Members.
Major Dawes, H. M. 22d Dragoons,..........
Captain M'Leod, 8th Regiment N. C..........
Captain Beauchamp, Horse Artillery,..........
Lieutenant Johnston, 6th Regiment N. C.....

The Committee will receive their instructions from the Adjutant General of the Army.

Captain Knatchbull of His Majesty's 22d Regiment Light Dragoons, will proceed to Koongull and place himself under the orders of Major Dawes of the same Regiment.

Lieutenant Johnston of the 6th Regiment Native Cavalry, will take charge of the depôt of that Regiment, at the Presidency, proceeding to Koongull.

Fort St. George, 23d April 1813.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

The furlough granted in General Orders of the 9th of February last to Lieutenant Bannatyne of the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, is extended to the 15th of July next.

Mr. Robert Dean O'Dell is admitted a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors and is promoted to the rank of Ensign, date of commission the 11th of June 1812.

The following report from the Committee appointed for the Examination of Officers in the Hindoostanee Language, is published for the information of the Army.

To The Honorable

SIR GEORGE HILARO BARLOW, *Bart. and K. B.*

Governor in Council, &c. &c. &c.

HONORABLE SIR,

We have the honor of reporting to you, that agreeably to our instructions, as conveyed in Mr. Secretary Strachey's Letter of the 5th Instant, we have proceeded to the examination, in the Hindoostanee Language, of Lieutenant Fireworkers Lewis and Mackenzie of the 1st Battalion of Artillery and Lieutenant Mallandaine of the 1st Battalion 18th Regiment; of these Gentlemen, Lieutenants Lewis and Mackenzie performed the usual exercises with great exactness and facility. The translation of Mr. Lewis from English, into Hindoostanee, was rendered with a degree of spirit and felicity of expression, that reflects the greatest honor on his acquirements. Mr. Mackenzie's translations displayed, at the same time a very satisfactory knowledge of the Language.

The written versions of Mr. Mallandaine were not made with that perfect exactness, which we might have been led to expect from his standing in the Service (being a Lieutenant of 1805) and formerly employed as one of the Instructors to the Cadet Company.

When called on, however, to converse in the Language, he displayed a particularly prompt and unembarrassed elocution, and such as could only have resulted from a full knowledge of the colloquial idiom and phrases of the vernacular dialect.

We accordingly beg leave to include him in our recommendation, with the two Gentlemen abovementioned, for the usual honorary reward.

FORT ST GEORGE, }
April 22, 1813. } We have the honor to be, Honorable Sir,

With great respect,
Your very obedient humble Servants.

(Signed) J. LEITH,
W. OLIVER,
R. B. OTTO.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confer the Honorary Reward for the attainment of the Hindoostanee Language on Lieutenant Fireworker Lewis of the Artillery, also on Lieutenant Fireworker Mackenzie of the same Corps, and on Lieutenant Mallandaine of the 18th Regiment of Native Infantry.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the 8th Para. of the 1st Section of the Commissariat Regulations, and to direct, that it shall in future be considered the duty of the Commissary General, to submit for the decision of Government, the expediency of storing Grain for the use of the Troops at Fort St. George and at the Out-Stations of the Army, and as the reports of the Officers of the Commissariat, with respect to the state of the seasons and the crops as well as the probable rates at which it may be practicable to provide the necessary supplies, will always place in the possession of the Commissary General the best information on the subject, it will be expected, that, in submitting any arrangements for storing Grain, he will always afford to the Government the fullest explanation regarding the expediency or necessity of the measures proposed.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
(Signed) G. STRACHEY,
SEC. TO GOVERNMENT.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

Captain S. Parlby, 2d Bat. 7th Regt.
Lieutenant W. Strahan, 2d Bat. 19th N. Regt.

DEPARTURES.

T. Pakenham, Esq. Bengal Civil Service.

Calcutta Gazette,—April 15, 1813.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 3, 1813.

The Governor General in Council observing, that no rate of passage or table money has hitherto been fixed for the wives of Officers who may obtain the special permission of Government to accompany their husbands on Foreign Service, is pleased to determine, that when an Officer obtains permission to take his wife with him on Foreign Ser[illegible]d when no extra accommodation is required [illegible] that which the husband is entitled to by his rank, the lady shall be received on board and accommodated at the Captain's or Commander's table, at the rate of 4 Sicca Rupees per diem.

In cases in which the child or children of an Officer may be permitted by Government to accompany the father on Service beyond Sea, His Lordship in Council is pleased to fix 2 Sicca Rupees per diem, as the rate to be charged by the Captain or Commander, for the accommodation of each child, while on board of Ship.

The rates above specified are applicable to the Chartered Ships of the Honorable Company, and generally to all Ships engaged as transports proceeding on the Public Service, unless in the instance of Ships of the latter description, circumstances shall render it necessary to provide for the accommodation of officers, their wives and children, under a special engagement.

The Governor General in Council deems it proper to signify his expectation, that the Commanders of Ships sailing under the protection of this Government, will on all occasions, conform to the rates above specified, in their demands of passage money for the accommodation of the ladies and children of married Officers, on board of their respective ships from Port to Port in India.

His Lordship in Council in promulgating the foregoing regulation, deems it proper to express in the most distinct terms, that no expense incurred on account of the accommodation of the Wives and Children of Officers on board of Ships, is to be borne by Government.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments in the Commissariat Department, to fill vacancies.

Captain John Stuart Schnell, of the 3d, and Lieutenant Thomas Alexander Mein, of the 18th Regiments of Native Infantry, to be Sub Assistants Commissary General, from this date, with a Salary of Sonaut Rupees 300 each per mensem.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 27, 1813.

Major General Miles Nightingall, having reported his arrival, is admitted to the Staff of this Presidency.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 10, 1813.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Ensign Henry James Bland, to be Lieutenant, from the 18th March 1813, vice Cookson, deceased.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Surgeon James Meik, to be Superintending Surgeon, vice Hunter, deceased, date of rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Senior Assistant Surgeon James Lumsdaine, to be Full Surgeon, vice Meik, promoted, date of rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Mr. Lumsdaine will continue to discharge the Medical Duties of the Settlement at Fort Marlborough in his advanced rank of Full Surgeon.

Mr. Surgeon Walter H. Robertson, of the 13th Regiment of Native Infantry, to take charge of the Medical depot at Cawnpore, and of the Hospital for native women at that Station, in the room of Mr. Surgeon Meik, promoted.

Mr. Surgeon John Hamilton, of the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Surgeon to the Garrison of Chunar, from the 20th February 1813, in the room of Mr. Surgeon Turnbull, removed from the Military branch of the Service, in conformity to Orders received from the Honorable the Court of Directors.

The Reverend Mr. Shepperd, having reported his return to Fort William on the 5th Instant, is appointed Junior Chaplain at the Presidency from that date.

The Services of the Reverend Mr. Henderson, being no longer required at the Presidency, he is directed by the Governor General in Council to proceed to his Station at Benares.

Ensign Emanuel Elkin, of the 2d Battalion 12th Regiment of Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health.

Captain W. Blake, of the 13th Regiment of Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to the Mauritius, or to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account for six Months.

NAVAL SUPERSTITION.—Captain STEWART, who was cut off in the very bloom of his professional talents, when cruizing off the Italian coast, had passed several days without seeing a ship; he learnt that the men ascribed this inauspicious circumstance to the Captain's having taken a *black cat* on board. He immediately called the men aft, and asked them if it really was so? they, without hesitation confirmed the report—*Overboard with the black cat!*—"That," exclaimed an old seamen, "is worse still, she must be landed."—"*Then lower away the Jolly-boat,*" said the Captain; which having been done, the cat was landed with much formality. The sailors were doubtless confirmed in their folly, by the circumstance of their capturing, on that same night, the best prize which they had taken in the Mediterranean.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1813.

The intelligence which appeared in our Extra paper of Saturday last, was received in a letter from a Gentleman at Constantinople to a friend on the Madras Establishment. The letter was received here by the late Overland Packet from Bombay, and was sent to the Gentleman's residence at one of our out-stations. Its contents were sent down to the Presidency, and arrived on Friday last.

On Tuesday last, arrived the Ship *Madras Merchant*, Captain Charles Eaton, from Vizagapatam the 25th April.

On Thursday last, arrived the Ship *Mary Ann*, Captain Nicholas Birsay, from Bombay the 25th April, and the Ketch *Good Hope*, Capt. K. Paterson, from Columbo the 15th April.

Arrived yesterday, the Arab Brig *Hydrose*, from Tellicherry.

On Friday last, sailed the Ship *Lady Hood*, Capt. J. T. Anderson, for Coringa.

We understand, that the Comedy of the "*Heir at Law*," will shortly be performed at the Pantheon, by a party of Gentlemen, for the benefit of the *Monegar Choultry*.—From the cast of characters and the object in view, no doubt can be entertained of the Theatre being completely filled.

The drawing of the Second Class of the Government Lottery for the present year commenced yesterday, when the following capital Prizes were drawn.

No. 3292 a Prize of 300 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 6516 4566 4396 & 3283 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Among the Members returned to the New Parliament we observe the names of many gentlemen formerly in India; among those we particularly notice Messrs H. P. Smith, Porcher, Trail, Cockerell, Vanderheyden Marsh, James Alexander, Forbes, George Simpson, Prendegast, Johnstone, G. A. Robinson, Major General Charles Morgan, Sir Mark Wood, Sir James Macintosh, &c. &c.

From the India Gazette Extraordinary,

APRIL 22, 1813.

The Russian fleet is stated to have sailed from the Baltic, previous to the closing of that sea, and proceeded to a British port.

A most formidable insurrection had burst forth at Paris, but had been eventually subdued by the Police. Fourteen ringleaders, among whom were six Generals of Brigade, had been in consequence sentenced to death by a Military Commission, and 12 of the number actually executed on the following day.

ASIATIC MIRROR,

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1813.

A Despatch from Lord Wellington of the 12th October, has the following paragraph:—

"By the accounts which I have from Lieut. Gen. Sir Rowland Hill, of the 7th Inst. it appears that Marshal Soult joined Joseph Buonaparte, on the frontier of Valencia and Murcia, on the 29th Sept. A detachment of Marshal Soult's army, occupied Albacete on the 3d inst. and a small detachment of cavalry was so far forward as Minaya on the 6th instant."

The united armies of Soult and Suchet, with the troops collected from Castile, are said to amount to between 60 and 70,000 men; with this force Soult had shewn some intention of advancing upon Madrid.

Detachments from most of the regiments in England, were preparing to embark for the Peninsula, in the course of November.

The war with America still continued; though its unpopularity throughout the United States was daily increasing. Some hope was entertained of the conciliatory propositions from England being favourably received by Congress, which was to assemble on the 2d of November. In the mean time however, the prospect of peace was not improved by any recent occurrences.

On the 13th October, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council, considering that the Government of the United States of America after due notification of the repeal of the British Orders in Council, and that they had nevertheless thought fit not to repeal their Declaration of War and Letters of Marque and Reprisal; and have proceeded to condemn and persist in condemning the ships and property of his Majesty's Subjects as prize of war, and have refused to ratify a suspension of arms agreed upon between Lieut General Sir George Prevost, and General Dearborn, Commanding the American forces in the Northern provinces of the United States, and have directed hostilities to be recommenced in that quarter; His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased in consequence to order that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and Citizens of the United States.

His Royal Highness was pleased to declare at the same time, that nothing in this order should be understood to recall or affect the Declaration made by his Majesty's Naval Commander on the American Station has been authorised to make to the Government of the United States; namely, that his Royal Highness animated by a sincere desire to arrest the calamities of war, has authorised the said Commander to sign a convention annulling all orders issued by the hostile Governments with the view of restoring without delay the relations of amity and commerce between his Majesty and the United States

English Extracts.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE,

NOVEMBER 9.

Yesterday the following Bulletin of the state of the King, was shown at St. James's Palace:

"Windsor Castle, Nov. 8.

"His Majesty has very lately had an accession of his disorder, which has again subsided.

(Signed) "M. HALFORD.
"M BAILLIE.
"W HEBERDEN.
"J WALLIS.
"R WALLIS."

LISBON MAIL.

LISBON, OCT. 22—It is supposed that General Ballasteros is now in Carabaca. General Freyre is in Villarrobledo. On the 7th October, the vanguard of the 5th Spanish army was in Oreajo, and was to proceed to Santa Cruz de la Zarza; upon the left of this was General Elio, and the 3d army. On the 12th and 13th of October, a division of 5000 Portuguese and English entered Truxillo, and on the 14th and 15th set out for Talavera la Reina.

OCT. 24.—The head-quarters of the 2d and 3d armies commanded by General Elio, were, on the 4th, at Tarancon. General Hill's army is calculated at upwards of 30,000 men, which has now been joined by Conde de Penne and Morella. In consequence of the arrival of an Extraordinary Courier from Alicant, a report has been circulated that the expeditionary troops at Alicant had driven the French from the town of Montorte; this account appears to be confirmed by others from Granada, which add, that the French suffered a great loss, and that the allies had taken the castle of Chinchilla.

OCT. 27.—Accounts from our army states that our mines being ready, the French having countermined, at seven p. m. on the 18th instant, both mines exploded at the same moment, bringing down the convent containing stores, &c. when our brave fellows stormed the castle with their usual gallantry, but were repulsed with the loss of nearly 100 killed or wounded. On the 13th inst. Colonel Ponsonby, at the head of a party of cavalry, repulsed a party of the French cavalry, killing and wounding 50 of them. Our loss consists in four killed and 14 wounded. The Guards, &c. from Corunna, were on their march, but had not joined on the 16th. General Hill remained at Aranjuez; the third division was between that place and Madrid; the light division in Madrid, and the fourth is at the Escurial. Soult, Suchet, and Joseph, are gone to Valencia.

MADRID, OCT. 10—We are every instant in expectation of receiving orders to march—Soult's advanced parties are now very near us. It is said that Soult's forces, joined to Suchet's, do not exceed 45,000 men. The corps commanded by General Hill does not consist of less than 24,000 men, and to those we must add the 3d, 4th, and light divisions, which are at least 12,000, making in all 36,000 valiant soldiers, without speaking of Spanish troops who have joined, or of General Ballasteros, who is acting in the rear of the enemy, with 20,000 men. The 4th division has marched to join General Hill's army.

ALMEIDA, OCT. 15—An officer, who has arrived from the British head-quarters, says that Lord Wellington will return to Madrid.

LETTER FROM THE MARQUIS OF WELLINGTON TO COLONEL D. J. PALAREA.

"I have the satisfaction of sending to your Excellency a sword which I have just received, by order of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England and Ireland.

"His Royal Highness presents it to your Excellency, as a proof of his admiration of the valour and constancy with which your Excellency is fighting in favour of the independence and liberty of your country.

"In remitting to your Excellency this proof of his Royal Highness's esteem, I beg you to receive my sincere wishes for the preservation of your life, that you may employ this weapon to the honour and advantage of your country.

"WELLINGTON, Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo.

"Head-quarters, Flores de Avila, July 25, 1812."

REPLY.

"Excellent Lord—I have received, with all the esteem I ought, the sword which your Excellency has sent me from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England and Ireland. I cannot find sufficient words to express my gratitude for this goodness which his Royal Highness had deigned to shew me, and which will, if that is possible, augment those sentiments of gratitude which in me, and all patriotic Spaniards, the generous efforts he has made, and continues to make, have excited.

"For my part, it is the most gratifying satisfaction that this information was directed to me by the first General in Europe, the immortal Hero, to whom Spain and Portugal owe so many signal victories, and to whom I most sincerely offer most profound thanks, love, and admiration.

"J. PALAREA.

"Toledo, Sept. 2."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM ST. ANDERO, OF THE 27TH.

"The siege of the Castle of Burgos has, contrary to general expectation, been raised, and it has cost us nearly 2000 men—being the whole amount of the garrison. On the eve of the several assaults, flags of truce were sent to the Governor, General Du Breton, offering very favourable terms of capitulation, which he rejected, magnifying, his resources at the same time, and declaring, that he would resist until reduced to the last extremity.

"This protracted and skilful defence of Burgos is likely to be very injurious to our future operations. It has stopped Lord WELLINGTON in the full tide of success—it has prevented our pursuing, and perhaps annihilating the fugitive remains of MARMONT'S force: and it will not only have afforded time for that army to recover from its panic, but to collect together and receive reinforcements, trifling, it must be confessed, but still of service. It likewise confers another benefit on the enemy, that of allowing time for Marshal SOULT to refresh his troops, and make demonstrations against Madrid.

This delay has been as advantageous to the enemy as it has been unfavourable to us. We shall be able to do nothing further in this quarter, as the periodical rains will shortly set in, but return to protect Madrid, or perhaps to give battle to SOULT.

"It is understood here, that the French exult greatly in the able defence of Burgos. Had Badajoz, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Salamanca been defended in a similar manner, say they the English army would never have dared shew themselves beyond the frontiers of Spain."

THE NATIONAL REGISTER,—OCT. 25.

RUSSIAN BULLETINS.

Report of the General in Chief Kutusoff, to his Imperial Majesty, from the Village Chilin, dated September 4. (16)

"After the sanguinary though victorious battle fought by your Majesty's troops on the 26th ult. (September 7.) I was obliged to leave my position near Borodino, for reasons of which I have already had the honor to inform your Majesty. After that battle the armies were much weakened. Under such circumstances we approached Moscow, having daily much fighting with the enemy's advanced guard. The reinforcements which I hoped to meet with had not yet arrived. The enemy formed two new columns, one on the Bowriski and the other on the Zwenigo roads, with the view of acting against my reserve near Moscow. In consequence of this, I could not risk another battle; the issue of which would not only have been destructive to the army, but would have reduced Moscow to ashes. In this truly lamentable situation, and after consulting my Generals, amongst whom there were some of a different opinion, I was compelled to let the enemy enter Moscow, out of which all the valuables, the stores in the arsenals, and almost all other property, imperial or private, were previously conveyed, and scarcely a single inhabitant remained in the town. I take the liberty most humbly to represent to your Majesty, that the entrance of the enemy into Moscow is not yet the annihilation of the Empire. I am making a movement with my army towards the Toula road. This will enable me to keep open my communications with the neighbouring Governments. Any other measure would have prevented this, and also have seperated me from the armies of Tormazo and Tachichagow. I must confess that the abandonment of the capital is very hard; but considering the advantages which may accrue to us from it, and particularly the preservation of our armies, it is no longer to be lamented; and I now proceed to occupy, with my forces, a line, by which I shall command the roads leading to Toula and Kalouga, annoy the whole line of the enemy extending from Smolensko to Moscow, and be enabled to cut off all reinforcements marching to join him from the rear. By thus occupying the attention of the enemy, I hope to compel him to leave Moscow, and to change his whole line of operations.

"The General Winzingerode has received orders from me to post himself on the Tower road, and to detach a regiment of Cossacks on that to Jaroslaw, to protect the inhabitants from being molested by small bodies of the enemy. I am at no great distance from Moscow, and as soon as I have collected my troops, I can with confidence avail the approach of the enemy. As long as the army of your Imperial Majesty is entire, and animated with its known courage and zeal, the loss of Moscow is not the loss of the Empire. For the rest, your Majesty may be assured that this event is the necessary consequence of the loss of Smolensko.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC.

(By order of his Imperial Majesty.)

"It is with a heavy heart we are compelled to inform every son of the country, that the enemy entered Moscow on the 3d (15th) of September. The glory of the Russian Empire, however, is not thereby tarnished. On the contrary, every individual inspired with fresh courage, firmness, and hope, that all the evils meditated against us by our enemies, will [illegible] ually fall on their own heads. The [illegible] have not become master of Moscow, by over[illegible] forces: the Commander [illegible] Chief, by the advice of a Council of War, has found it expedient to retire at a moment of necessity, in order by the best and most effectual means to turn the transcient triumph of the enemy to his inevitable ruin. However painful may be to Russians, to hear that the original capital of the empire is in the hands of the enemy of their country, yet it is consolatory to reflect, that he is possessed merely of bare walls, containing within their circuit neither inhabitants nor provisions. The haughty conqueror imagined that on his entrance into Moscow, he would become the arbiter of the whole Russian empire, when he might prescribe to it such a peace as he should think proper: but he is deceived in his expectation; he will neither have acquired the power of dicta[illegible] nor the means of subsistence. The assembled and increasing forces of the districts of Moscow, will [illegible] neglect to block up every avenue, and to destroy [illegible] parties as may be detached for the purpose of col[illegible]ing provisions; until the enemy shall perceive that [illegible] hopes of astonishing the world by the capture of Moscow were vain, and he be compelled to open a passage for himself by force.

His situation is as follows:—He entered Russia with 300,000 men, the principal part consisting of natives of different kingdoms, serving and obeying him, not from free will—not in the defence of their respective countries—but solely from terror. The half of this multifarious army has been destroyed, partly by our brave troops, partly by desertion, and partly by hunger and sickness. with the remainder he is come to Moscow. His audacious irruption, not only into the very heart of Russia, but into its ancient capital, will, without doubt gratify his ambition, and give him cause of boasting; but the character of that measure must be determined by its result.

"He has not entered a country where every step he takes inspires all with terror, and bends both the troops and the inhabitants to his feet. Russia is unaccustomed to subjection, and will not suffer her laws, religion, freedom and property to be trampled upon: she will defend them to the last drop of her blood. Hitherto the general zeal against the enemy clearly evinces how powerfully our empire is guarded by the undaunted spirit of its sons. Thus, no one despairs; nor is this a time to despair, when every class of the empire is inspired with courage and firmness—when the enemy, with the remainder of his daily decreasing forces, at a distance from house, in the midst of a numerous people, is surrounded by our armies, one of which stands before him, and the other three are endeavouring to cut off his retreat, and to prevent him from receiving any fresh reinforcements—when Spain has not only thrown off his yoke, but also threatens to invade his territories when the greatest part of Europe (exhausted and enslaved by him) serving him involuntarily, is anxiously and impatiently awaiting the moment when she shall tear herself from his heavy and insupportable chains—when his own country sees no end to the torrents of its blood shed for his ambition.

"In the present disastrous state of human affairs will not that country acquire eternal fame, which after encountering all the inevitable desolations of war shall at last, by its patience and intrepidity, succeed in procuring an equitable and permanent peace, not only for itself, but also for other powers; nay, even for those who are unwillingly fighting against us? It is gratifying and natural for a generous nation to render good for evil.

"Almighty God! turn thy merciful eye to the supplicating Russian church. Vouchsafe courage and patience to thy people struggling in a just cause, so that they may thereby overcome the enemy; and in saving themselves, may also defend the freedom of Kings and Nations."

THE TIMES,—Nov. 10.

We are not surprised to find that the army which absurdly bears the name of Portugal has advanced to Burgos. It is commanded, ad *interim*, by SOUHAM, in the absence of CLAUSEL, and it is strenghtened by the junction of the army of the North, under CAFFARELLI. These worthy Gentlemen make a boast of what they would have done, had Lord WELLINGTON waited but a little longer for them; but it is not from their exertions that we apprehend any great danger to the cause of the Allies. The only untoward circumstance that might tend to derange the plans of the campaign, would be the sudden and unexpected arrival of SOULT on the Tagus, before Sir R. HILL had assembled his troops in sufficient strength to oppose him; but of this there is little, if any, probability. JOSEPH left Valencia with SOULT on the 16th, and the advance was on the 22d at Hinojosa, on the road from Belmonte to Ocana. By the latter day, the troops from Truxillo must have joined Sir R. HILL, and made him at least strong enough to stand on the defensive till Lord WELLINGTON should come up; and his Lordship's arrival would, no doubt, alter the whole state of affairs, and reduce the adventurous Frenchman to the necessity of flight or defeat.

OCTOBER 24, 1812.

CADIZ, OCT. 1—By order of the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, the English General Maitland Chief of the Expeditionary troops from the East, has been deprived of his command, and replaced by his second in command.—(*Cadiz Paper.*)

LISBON, OCT. 2—General Espana's Spanish division is in Segovia; General Hill has moved his head-quarters from Toledo to Aranjuez; Soult's advanced posts had arrived near Chinchilla and Albacete; and Suchet gave demonstrations of his intention of marching upon Cuenca. It appears that Joseph will remove his court to Barcelona, and there he waits his brother's orders.

According to the movements which we observe in General Hill's Army, and General Elio's Spanish troops, nothing is to be feared in respect to Madrid.

W[illegible], Nov. 3.

[illegible] Foot, Major Charl[illegible] th 9th Light Dragoons, to [illegible] from [illegible] nant-Colonel, by purchase.

STAFF—Major John Johnson, of the [illegible] 85th Foot, to be Deputy Adjutant-General to his Majesty's Forces serving in the East Indies, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, vice Sir William Nicholson, Bart. who resigns.

FROM MORNING HERALDS,

FOR NOVEMBER, 1812.

DISCONTENTS IN FRANCE.

The recent events in Paris give a new interest to all information respecting the sources of discontent in the French Empire. The following document, though of some standing, will throw much light on this important subject. It touches on two great causes of complaint; the one of an ecclesiastical, the other of a financial nature.

Bo[illegible]te's disputes with the Pope were buried in consid[illegible] obscurity; we only know in general, that his Holiness continued firm in his determinations to resist compliance with the mandates of his Lay-master, and that a considerable schism in the Gallican Church was the consequence. In like manner, it became difficult to penetrate the mystery of the Reports on the French Finances. They exhibited a labyrinth of calculations, and great apparent contradiction in their results. On both these subjects the subjoined statements will be found tolerably distinct and intelligible, and we have reason to be fully satisfied of their authenticity.

OFFICIAL REPORT FROM PARIS, SUBJOINED TO A DESPATCH OF ******, TRANSMITTED FROM ******, 1811.

Since the union of Rome to the French Empire, all the fruits of the Concordat have been lost. In spite of the care taken by Government to keep the secret, yet, in the course of time, the detail of this event have made their way into the province. At length, the departments of the west, of Belgium, and of the south, became acquainted, that the Pope, torn from his palace, transferred to different places, and lastly, guarded with strictness at Savona, opposed an invincible resistance to all the changes effected by the Emperor, and obstinately refused canonical institution to the Bishops recently appointed. From that time consciences have began to be troubled. In Poitou, in a part of Brittany, of Maine & Anjou, and, especially, wherever the war of La Vendee has left traces and recollections, a species of schism has arisen. The country people would no longer acknowledge the priests who were sent to them; they even insulted them in the churches. The Government believed that the ancient Chiefs of La Vendee spread this spirit of revolt, and banished them from their native land Madame de la Roche Jaquelin has been exiled to Grenoble. The Dolbecs, the Beauchamps, and the Beaumonts, have been compelled to quit the country; which is not, however, on that account, more quiet or contented. In Belgium the priests themselves have excited the greatest opposition. At Ruremond, at Massayk, at Tirlemont, and in every part of the country, they have refused to repeat the prayers for the Emperor. In many places it was necessary to employ force, and arrest a great number of ecclesiastics. The public mind has become disaffected; and from Luxemburg to Antwerp, the people show a disposition adverse to Government. Things were in this state when an unforeseen event augmented the fermentation. Cardinal Fesch, not choosing to accept the Archbishopric of Paris, because he was canonically instituted to that of Lyons, and was certain he should not be so to the former see, the Emperor nominated Cardinal Maury; & at the same time named the Bishop of Renes to the Archbishopric of Florence, and the Bishop of Nantes, M. Duvoisin, to the Archbishopric of Aix. The Pope not only refused to grant canonical investiture, but he also fulminated a Bull against M. d'Osmond, which contained the most injurious expressions against the Emperor. It was not difficult to circulate this Bull amongst those priests who were attached to the Pope. The Bishop [illegible] Nantes, esteemed as the light of the Gallican [illegible], refused to quit his See; and the Emperor's [illegible]e way to that of a Bishop. M. Duvoisin [illegible] guarded silence; but M. d'Osmond and [illegible]ry having accepted their nominations [illegible]eat sensation in the Chapter of Parish. [illegible] Astres, Vicar General, having a copy of [illegible] communicated it to several of his brethren. [illegible] Portalis, son of the ancient Minister of Public [W]orship, Counsellor of State, and Director of the Library, learned that the Bull was in the hands of M. d'Astres, his near relation; it is even said that it was read at his house before seven or eight persons. Portalis, a man weak, pious, and attached to religion, did not dare to inform the Emperor of that circumstance. The Police was acquainted with the circulation of the Bull by the whispers of the priests; and the Emperor, furious at the conduct of Portalis, after having treated the Abbe d'Astres very harshly, on New Year's Day, before the Chapter, and before three hundred persons, caused him to be arrested, and conveyed to Vincennes. Portalis, treated still worse before the Council of State, was exiled to the distance of forty leagues from Paris; his secretary, the Abbe Guerard, was arrested; and the Abbe Tournefort, his relation, met with the same rigour. Other well-known priests are cited, as well as M. De Mon, Bishop of Puy in the south of France. Cardinal De Pietro, ancient Secretary of the Briefs, and exiled to Dijon, was brought to Paris by the gens d'armes, and interrogated by the Police. In a word, to complete this sort of revolution, the Emperor has appointed to the direction of the library M. De Pommereuil, who makes a profession of Atheism, and who detests the religion of Christ, otherwise, a man of sprit and resolution, a good minister, a former General of Artillery, very active and adroit, but no more restrained by moral than by religious scruples. It is impossible to express the astonishment caused [illegible] choice. It announced a complete re-action. [illegible] who are attached to religion, and their number [illegible] great, expect new persecutions. Al[illegible] [illegible]al females of illustrious name, amongst others, Madame De Saycourt are exiled. It is asserted, that the Abbe d'Astres will be brought to trial. The general result of this affair must necessarily render more perplexed and difficult the circumstances in which Government finds itself relatively to the Priests and to twenty eight millions of Catholics. The affair is still more serious [illegible] the Protestants of Languedoc and Alsace on [v]arious accounts, are almost equally discontented. [illegible] Pastor of Mulhausen has been arrested, on the demand of the Prefect of the higher Rhine. The circulation of several documents which were published in Alsace, on the subject of Church matters, has been also stopped. In a word, if these general dispositions of almost the whole population of France,—more ardent and seditious in one district than another, but equally pervading every part,—are not the source of imminent peril, it is, at least, certain, that they greatly embarrass Government, and considerably increase the difficulties of raising the imposts and conscriptions; and they must be regarded as the causes, more or less distant of agitation and debility.

The situation of commerce and of the finances is the second object which at present gives uneasiness to Government. It is possible, that the violent measures lately taken against the English commerce may hereafter lead to its destruction; but it is certain, that at this moment they effect the ruin of that of France. The shock which has distressed the principal places of Germany and of the North, has been left at Paris much more than was expected. To prevent the disasters which would have crushed the first houses of the capital Government, has lent 1,500,000 francs to Jouston Ravel, who was on the eve of suspending his payments. It has destined ten millions to sustain the wholesale commerce of grocery, which is principally founded on colonial commodities. These measures have retarded the crisis; but the evil is the same at bottom, because Government is inexorable when it demands repayments; and because commerce no longer has its old means of profit and reproduction; therefore, the efficient houses, which are able to withstand the pressure of the times, pay their debts and leave off business. The others struggle only to prolong their agonies. The Emperor holds a Council of Commerce every week, but the fiscal system which always prevails in it, prevents every hope of amelioration in future. Thus all improvement of the State is postponed till the epocha of maritime peace. In the mean time several manufacturing cities, such as Lille and Rouen, still maintain their consequence; but the great maritime cities, such as Bourdeaux, Marseilles, and Nantes, have lost the third of their population, and the discontent in them is excessive. Government troubles itself very little about the matter, if this state of things has no influence on the Finances; but, notwithstanding their apparent prosperity, the moment of pressure is not, perhaps very distant. For these three years past, instead of drawing 20,000 men, and 40 millions, from Spain, by the aid of an Ambassador, and a dozen courtiers, France is obliged to maintain and pay on the other side of the Pyrenees 250,000 men, who cost her at least 150 millions a year. The gulph which at once swallows her population and her treasure, is not yet about to close, and the Emperor, who has said more than once, that Spain was not worth an hundred discharges of cannon, is nevertheless too far advanced to withdraw. The contributions of Austria, Prussia, and of the States of the Confederation of the Rhine, are almost exhausted. France, then, will shortly be reduced to her own resources. It is difficult to impose more on land, and to augment the military contributions. A solemn promise was given to diminish them; and yet in one year they have been increased by a fifth. The produce of imposts, which strike directly at commerce, such as the stamp Duties necessarily diminishes with the inferior activity of trade; and it was necessary to have recourse to indirect contributions. Tobacco was, in consequence, withdrawn from the farmers* of it, and delivered over to the Exchequer. The preamble of the Decree does not dissemble, that the duties, at first very moderate, might be augmented progressively, according to the wants of Government, which, in the case of peace, of maritime war only, or of war at once both continental and maritime, are estimated at 600, 800, and 1,100 millions of francs. The Emperor wishes to be certain in these three suppositions of making the receipt equal the expenditure; of course, see reckons neither on the speedy conclusion of the spanish war, nor of the duration of public tranquility in Europe; and what makes his financial situation more apparent, as well as that of his empire, is, that with a revenue of nearly a thousand millions,—victorious over all Europe,—master of Holland, the Hans Towns, of Venice, Genoa, and all powerful in Switzerland his Government could not raise a voluntary loan of ten millions. All his embarrassments, nevertheless, would be quickly surmounted, if it were not for the great cause of inquietude, of chagrin, and expense, which is that of Spain and Portugal. Although the Spaniards, formed into large armies, are almost always beaten, these pretended victories do not assist the French. Their general situation is always nearly the same. Far from making any progress on the minds of the inhabitants, they daily more disgust them; and the Cortes, assembled at the Isle of Leon, hold all Spain in a state of revolution.

THE ARMY.

Colonel Gough, of the 87th regiment, is appointed Governor of Tariffa.

Colonel Mayne, of the Lusitanian Legion, has returned to the Peninsula with the Life Guards.

Tuesday the detachment of the Cheshire Militia which had been doing duty on board the prison ships in Hamoaze, were relieved by a detachment of the Lancashire.

The Forfar Regiment of Militia marched from Tynemouth Barracks, on Monday last, for Stockport, in Cheshire.

The 23d regiment of Dragoons which fell a memorable sacrifice at Talavera to a misunderstood order, musters now nearly 700 mounted men, and have received the route to embark at Liverpool for Dublin. By a letter from Aranjuez the head quarters of Sir Rowland Hill's division of the army, we learn that Sir Edward Paget, K. B joined on the 11th ult. and of course took the command, being next in rank to Lord Wellington.

By command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Commander in Chief has signified to the officers of the 10th Hussars, that it is his Royal Highness's pleasure that the Officers of that Regiment, stationed in and near London, shall not appear in future in any other dress than regimentals. We understand it is in contemplation to extend this regulation to every regiment in the service.

It will be recollected that, after the Marquis of Wellington's first unsuccessful assault of Burgos, a hue and cry was excited of the want—not of skill—but of strength in the Engineer Department of his Lordship's Army. We had the satisfaction of being the first to announce a remedy, in the immediate equipment of about 150 sappers and miners to join the Army in the Peninsula; and it has since been asserted by some of our contemporaries that this is the first supple which his Lordship has received of the species of force. This is a mistake, for a detachment thereof, to the amount of 100 men, embarked for the Peninsula in the month of March l[ast].

* Entrepreneurs.

The Gentlemen Cadets belonging to the Junior Department of the Royal Military College, having resumed their studies on the 20th of last Month, in the new edifice prepared for the reception of the Institution, at Sandhurst, near Bagshot; the 26th was the day appointed for the reception of new Students. Upwards of fifty were presented, and, after the usual examination, admitted into the College. We understand that all the inconvenience to which this institution was subject, while at Marlow, by reason of its local situation, and the want of suitable accommodation, are now completely done away by its removal. The personal comfort of the young Gentlemen, and their moral discipline, having been the principal objects kept in view in the construction of the new building, as well as in their approbation. The Queen, it is reported, is to pay a visit to the College, in a short time, in order to present a stand of colours to the Institution.

Among the deaths of several valuable Officers in the Peninsula, particular regret is expressed for Capt. Reony, 9th regiment, acting Engineer at Burgos. The loss of another valuable and able man is much felt, Dr. Grey, Inspector of Hospitals, who fell a sacrifice to his great zeal and persevering attention to the sick of the army. He was a man of profound skill and great information in every branch of knowledge. Among the deaths in Spain, a great proportion is of the Medical Gentlemen.

A letter from an Officer of the 3d division of our Army in Spain, dated Madrid, October 11, says:—"Nothing could be more gay than we have been in this gayest of Capitals—plays, balls, masks, concerts, &c. Since Gen Hill's army came to Aranjuez, this place has been crowded with the Officers of the second division, whom we have not seen for a long period: the Officers of the fourth division are likewise daily in from the Escurial. General Packenham has taken up the Marquis of Wellington's quarters in the Palace: but that able Officer, General Baron Alten, commands us. Don Carlos is here, and lives in a most splendid state; he has replaced the municipality in the French interest by a patriotic one; and a tribunal sits, which daily tries the cause of those who have had more or less intercourse with the French, and have favoured their interest. The property of all those who went away with Joseph (and it includes most of the weak Nobility) is confiscated: many of those remaining are tried—to-day twenty families have been taken up and sent to the Retiro as disaffected. Last week a spy was strangled in the market-place, to the unbounded joy of the populace. It is said he was detected carrying letters from Soult to the remainder of Marmont's army; he was a Spaniard, and a Captain in the French service. The principal Theatre is shut up, and only one Theatre open: the Opera-house is shut up also, all the performers having scampered off with Joseph and his French associates. With all the festivity, rejoicing, and shew of loyalty, the Spanish army are of little service, and the people are not hearty in the cause; they want a settled Government, and care not whether Ferdinand, Wellington, or Joseph be King; but they see no prospect of a settled Government, from us, and they do not believe we can stay to protect them if Bonaparte conquers Russia."

Colonel Gough, of the 87th regiment, son of Lieut.-Colonel Gough, of the Limerick regiment, is appointed Governor of Tariffa.

Detachments of the 24th, 31st, 47th, 57th, 68th, 71st, 83d, 87th, and 88th regiments, in the whole about 1,500 men, have marched into Portsmouth in the course of the week, and embarked in transports to join their respective regiments in Spain.

By a letter from Aranjuez, the head-quarters of Sir Rowland Hill's division of the army, we learn, that Sir Edward Paget, K. B. joined on the 11th ultimo, and of course took the command, being next in rank to Lord Wellington.

LATE APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The Honorable F. Robinson, Treasurer of the Navy.

The Earl of Clancarty, Master of the Mint.

General Phipps, (Lord Mulgrave's brother,) is said to have resigned the Paymastership of the Marines.

It is rumoured that the Duke of Beaufort is to succeed the Duke of Richmond, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

On the 30th of September, the following Eagles, were deposited in Whitehall Chapel, in presence of her Majesty, the Prince Regent, and Royal Family.

One Eagle taken out of a river in Portugal,
Two taken at Salamanca,
Two taken at Madrid, and
Ten stand of Colors captured at various times.

Captain Isaacke has been sworn into the command of a new ship building at Gravesend, and destined to Bombay and China.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.—OCT. 25.

By the George Canning, arrived off Dover from Buenos Ayres, gazettes have been received from that city to the 13th August, and private letters to the 20th of the same month. We observe with regret, that this unhappy colony is still destined to be the scene of anarchy, confusion, and bloodshed. No sooner are the differences between the Governments of Buenos Ayres and Monte Video adjusted, than the old & new Spaniards of the city of Buenos Ayres itself engage in the most deadly enmities, and are constantly conspiring against each other's lives. From about the 2d of July to the beginning of August, the city of Buenos Ayres was in a state of the utmost commotion. The cause of this is said to have been the dissatisfaction which the European Spaniards had conceived, on account of the abject condition in which they were held by the Junta of Buenos Ayres. Hence they are said to have conceived the idea of overturning the existing Government, with the view of taking into their own hands the supreme authority. They failed in their project, and upwards of 200 of the conspirators (comprising the first class of merchants,) were made prisoners, of whom 25 were shot. The following extract of a letter contains some of the particulars of these unhappy occurrences:

"The conpiracy was planned by Martin Alzaga, a Spaniard, sixty years of age, who had accumulated a large fortune at Buenos Ayres. His chief assistants were Telechea Francisco Valdepares, and a monk named Jose de las Animas. They had provided 1500 stand of arms. According to their project, the depots of ammunition and artillery, and the military guards in different parts of the city, were to be surprised at one and the same moment. They were then to attack the fortress. It was planned that a party should secure the Fort Major, and compel him to open the principle gate, at which 300 of the conspirators were to be ready to enter. They had prepared false keys to open the sally port, and 500 were to enter on that side. The attempt was to be made at two o'clock in the morning of the 4th July. The Spanish sailors in the roads were to land at day-break, by a signal agreed upon, to assist the conspirators. All the Members of the Government and the Magistrates were to be immediately shot; and all the native inhabitants, and the American settlers, were to be shipped off for Monte Video. The plot was discovered on the 2d, by a slave belonging to one of the principal conspirators; and on the 3d, Alzaga and three more of the conspirators were secured, and instantly shot.—Alzaga has left a wife and fourteen children."

An American 44 gun ship we understand, is laid down on the keel of a 74, and is equal in weight of metal and complement of men to any 50 gun ship in Europe. The Guerriere carried only 36 guns.

A nephew of the Baron de BRETUEIL, one of the Ministers of Louis XVI. obtained a livelihood at Hamburgh, a few months ago, by sweeping the streets.

Accounts have been received at the Admiralty of the loss of his Majesty's schooner Whiting, Lieut. MAXEY, bound to England from America with dispatches: On the 22d of August she fell in with a French privateer of superior force; and, after one hour and a half hard fighting, she was obliged to surrender.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

TUESDAY; OCTOBER 6.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing Street, October 6, 1812.

Head-quarters, Oct. 6, 1812.

SIR—I hasten to apprize your Excellency of the capture of this very important post. Two thousand five hundred troops have this day surrendered prisoners of war, and about 25 pieces of ordnance have been taken without the sacrifice of a drop of British blood. I had not more than 700 troops, including militia, and above 600 Indians, to accomplish this service. When I detail my good fortune, your Excellency will be astonished. I have been admirably supported by Colonel Proctor, the whole of my Staff, and I may justly say every individual under my command.

Believe me, &c.

(Signed) ISAAC BROCK, Maj. Gen.

To His Excellency Lieut. Gen.
Sir Geo. Prevost, Bart.

Head-quarters, Montreal, Sept. 1, 1812.

My Lord—Since I had the honour of transmitting to our Lordship my letter of the 26th ultimo, in charge of my Aid-de-camp Captain Coore, I have received from Major General Brock a dispatch, of which the enclosed is a copy, containing the particulars of Brigadier Gen. Hull's invasion of Upper Canada, which has terminated most gloriously to his Majesty's arms, in that Officer's defeat and surrender, as a prisoner of war, with the whole of the north-western army, together with the fort Detroit; and 33 pieces of ordnance.

I forward this dispatch express, in the expectation of its reaching Captain Coore previously to his leaving Canada, which, with the colours of the 4th United States' regiment accompanying it, I trust that officer will have the honour of delivering to your Lordship.

I have the honor to be, &c.

GEORGE PREVOST.

To the Right Hon. Earl Bathurst.

Head-quarters, Detroit, August 17.

Sir—I have had the honour of informing your Excellency, that the Enemy effected his passage across the Detroit river on the 12th ult. without opposition, and that after establishing himself at Sandwich, he had ravaged the country as far as the Moravia-town. Some skirmishes occurred between the troops under Lieutenant-Colonel St. George and the enemy upon the river Canard, which uniformly terminated in his being repulsed with loss. I judged it proper to detach a force down the river Thames, capable of acting in conjunction with the garrison of Amherstburg offensively; but Captain Chambers, whom I had appointed to direct this detachment, experienced difficulties that frustrated my intentions. The Intelligence received from that quarter admitting of no delay, Colonel Proctor was directed to assume the command, and his force was soon after increased with 60 rank and file of the 41st regiment.

MADRAS COURIER.

In the mean time, the most strenuous measures were adopted to counteract the machinations of the evil-disposed; and I soon experienced the gratification of receiving voluntary offers of service from that portion of the embodied Militia the most easily collected. In the attainment of this important point, Gentlemen of the first character and influence shewed an example highly creditable to them; and I cannot on this occasion avoid mentioning the essential assistance I derived from John M'Donell, Esq. his Majesty's Attorney General, who, from the beginning of the war, has honoured me with his services as my Provincial Aid-de-Camp. A sufficiency of boats being collected at Long Point for the conveyance of three hundred men, the embarkation took place on the 8th instant, and in five days arrived in safety at Amberstburg. I found that the judicious arrangement, which had been adopted immediately upon the arrival of Colonel Proctor had compelled the enemy to retreat, and take shelter under the guns of his fort: that officer commenced operations by sending strong detachments across the river, with a view of cutting off the enemy's communication with his reserve. This produced two smart skirmishes on the 5th and 9th instant, in both of which the enemy's loss was very considerable, whilst our's amounted to three killed, and thirteen wounded; amongst the latter I have particularly to regret Captain Muir and Lieutenant Sutherland, of the 41st regiment; the former an officer of great experience, and both ardent in his Majesty's service. Batteries had likewise been commenced opposite Fort Detroit, for one eighteen pounder, two twelve, and two five and an half inch mortars; all of which opened on the evening of the 15th (having previously summoned Brigadier General Hull to surrender; and altho' opposed by a well-directed fire from seven 24 pounders, such was their construction, under the able directions of Captain Dixon of the Royal Engineers, that no injury was sustained from its effect.

The force at my disposal being collected in the course of the 15th, in the neighbourhood of Sandwich, the embarkation took place a little after day-light on the following morning, and by the able arrangement of Lieutenant Dewar of the Quarter-Master-General's Department, the whole was, in a short time, landed without the smallest confusion at Spring Well, a good position, three miles west of Detroit. The Indians, who had in the mean time effected their landing two miles below, moved forwards and occupied the woods, about a mile and an half on our left.

The force, which I instantly directed to march against the enemy, consisted of thirty Royal Artillery, two hundred and fifty 41st regiment, fifty Royal Newfoundland regiment, four hundred Militia, and about six hundred Indians, to which were attached three 6-pounders and two 3-pounders. The services of Troughton, commanding the Royal Artillery, an active and intelligent officer, being required in the field, the direction of the batteries was intrusted to Captain Hall, and the marine department; and I cannot withhold my entire approbation of their conduct on this occasion.

I crossed the river, with an intention of waiting in a strong position the effect of our force upon the enemy's camp, and in the hope of compelling him to meet us in the field; but receiving information upon landing, that Col. M'Arthur, an officer of high reputation, had left the garrison three days before with a detachment of five hundred men, & hearing soon afterwards that his cavalry had been seen that morning three miles in our rear, I decided on an immediate attack. Accordingly the troops advanced to within one mile of the fort, and having ascertained that the enemy had taken little or no precaution towards the land-side, I resolved on an assault, whilst the Indians penetrated his camp. Brigadier-General Hull, however, prevented this movement, by proposing a cessation of hostilities, for the purpose of preparing terms of capitulation. Lieutenant-Colonel John M'Donnell and Captain Glegg were accordingly deputed by me on this mission, and returned within an hour with the conditions which I have the honour herewith to transmit. Certain considerations afterwards induced me to agree to the two supplementary articles.

The force thus surrendered to his Majesty's arms cannot be estimated at less than 2500 men. In this estimate, Colonel M'Arthur's detachment is included, as he surrendered, agreeably to the terms of capitulation, in the course of the evening, with the exception of 200 men, whom he left escorting a valuable convoy at some little distance in his rear; but there can be no doubt the officer commanding will consider himself equally bound by the capitulation.

The enemy's aggregate force was divided into two troops of cavalry; one company of artillery regulars; the fourth United States regiments, volunteer; three regiments of the Ohio Militia; one regiment of the Michigan territory.

Thirty-three pieces of brass and iron ordnance have already been secured.

When this contest commenced, many of the Indian nations were engaged in active warfare with the United States, notwithstanding the constant endeavours of this Government to dissuade them from it. Some of the principal Chiefs happened to be at Amherstburg, trying to procure a supply of arms and ammunition which for years had been withheld, agreeably to the instructions received from Sir James Craig, and since repeated by your Excellency.

From that moment they took a most active part, and appeared foremost on every occasion; they were led yesterday by Colonel Elliott and Captain M'Kee, and nothing could exceed their order and steadiness. A few prisoners were taken by them during the advance, whom they treated with every humanity; and it affords the much pleasure in assuring your Excellency, that such was their forbearance and attention to what was required of them, that the enemy sustained no other loss in men than what was occasioned by the fire of our batteries.

The high sense I entertain of the abilities and judgment of Lieutenant Colonel Myers, induced me to appoint him to the important command at Niagara; it was with reluctance I deprived myself of his assistance, but had no other expedient; his duties as head of the Quarter-Master-General's department were performed to my satisfaction by Lieutenant Colonel Nicholls, Quarter Master General of the Militia.

Captain Glegg, my Aide-de-Camp, will have the honor of delivering this dispatch to your Excellency; he is charged with the colours taken at the capture of Fort Detroit, and those of the 4th United States regiment.

Captain Glegg is capable of giving your Excellency every information respecting the state of this province; and I shall esteem myself highly indebted to your Excellency to afford him that protection, to which his merit and length of service give him a powerful claim.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ISAAC BROCK, Major Gen

P. S. I have the honour to enclose a copy of a Proclamation, which I issued immediately on taking possession of this country.

I should have mentioned in the body of my dispatch the capture of the Adams; she is a fine vessel, and recently repaired, but without arms.

CAMP AT DETROIT, AUGUST 16, 1812.

CAPITULATION for the SURRENDER of FORT DETROIT, entered into between Major General BROCK, commanding His Britannic Majesty's Forces, on the one part, and Brigadier General HULL, commanding the North Western Army of the United States, on the other part.

Art. 1.—Fort Detroit, with all the troops regular as well as Militia, will be immediately surrendered to the British forces under the command of Major General Brock, and will be considered prisoners of war, with the exception of such of the militia of the Michigan territory, who have not joined the Army.

II. All public stores, arms, and all public documents, including every thing else of public nature, will be immediately given up.

III. Private persons and property of every description will be respected.

IV. His Excellency Brigadier General Hill having expressed a desire that a detachment from the state of Ohio, on its way to join his army, as well as one sent from Fort Detroit, under the command of Colonel M'Arthur, should be included in the Capitulation, it is accordingly agreed to. It is, however, to be understood, that such part of the Ohio militia as have joined the army, will be permitted to return to their homes, on condition that they will not serve during the war; their arms will be delivered up, if belonging to the public.

V. The garrison will march out at the hour of twelve o'clock this day, and the British forces will take immediate possession of the fort.

(Signed) J. MACDONELL, Lieut. Col. Milita, P. A. D. C.

J. B. GLEGG, Major, A. D. C.

JAS. MILLER, Lieut. Col. 5th. U. S. Infantry.

E. BRUSH, Colonel Commanding 1st Regiment of Michigan Militia.

Approved,
W. HULL, Brig. Gen. commanding the N. W. Army.

Approved,
ISAAC BROCK, Maj. Gen.

An Article Supplementary to the Articles of Capitulation, concluded at Detroit, the 15th Aug. 1812.

It is agreed, that the Officers and Soldiers of the Ohio Militia and Volunteers shall be permitted to proceed to their respective homes, on this condition, that they do not serve during the present war, unless they are exchanged.

(Signed) W. HULL, Brig Gen. commanding U. S. N. W. Army.
ISAAC BROCK, Major-General.

An Article in addition to the Supplementary Article of Capitulation, concluded at Detroit, the 16th August 1812.

It is further agreed that the officers and soldiers of the Michigan Militia and Volunteers under the command of Major Wetherall, shall be placed on the same principles as the Ohio Militia and Volunteers are placed by the supplementary article of the 16th instant.

(Signed) W. HULL, Brig. Gen. Commanding N. W. Army U. S.
ISAAC BROCK, Maj. Gen.

True Copies,
(Signed) ISAAC BROCK, Maj. Gen.

Return of Ordnance taken in the Fort and Batteries at Detroit, August 16, 1812.

Iron Ordnance—9 twenty-four pounders, 8 twelve-pounders, 5 nine-pounders, 3 six pounders.

Brass Ordnance—3 six-pounders, 2 four-pounders, 1 three-pounder, 1 eight inch howitzer, 1 five and half inch ditto.

Total of ordnance taken—33

FELIX TROUGHTON,
Lt. Com. Royal Artillery.

N. B. No time to take an inventory of ordnance, stores, &c. and no return could be procured from the American officer.

PROCLAMATION by Isaac Brock, Esq. Major General, commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas the territory of Michigan was this day by capitulation ceded to the arms of His Britannic Majesty without any other condition than the protection of private property, and wishing to give an early proof of the moderation and justice of His Majesty's government, I do hereby announce to all the inhabitants of the said territory, that the laws heretofore in existence shall continue in force until His Majesty's pleasure be known, or so long as the peace and safety of the said territory will admit thereof; and I do hereby declare and make known to the said inhabitants that they shall be protected in the full exercise and enjoyment of their religion, of which all persons both civil and military will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

All persons having in their possession, or having any knowledge of any public property, shall forthwith deliver in the same, or give notice there of to the officer commanding, or Lieutenant Colonel Nichell, who are duly authorized to receive and give proper receipts for the same.

Officers of militia will be held responsible, that all arms in possession of militia men be immediately delivered up, and all individuals whatever who have in their possession arms of any kind, will deliver them upon without delay.

Given under my hand at Detroit, this sixteenth day of August, 1812, and in the fifty second year of His Majesty's reign.

(Signed) ISAAC BROCK.
Maj. Genl.

TWENTY-EIGHTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

[*From the Hurkaru Extraordinary of last Night.*]

" Smolensko, Nov. 11, 1812.

" The Imperial Head quarters were, on the 1st of November, at Viasma; and the 9th, at Smolensko. The weather was very fine up to the 5th, but on the 7th winter began. The ground is covered with snow. The roads have become very slippery and very difficult for carriage horses. We have lost many men by cold and fatigue; night bevouacings are very injurious to them.

" Since the battle of Malocaroslawitz, the advanced guard has seen no other enemy then the Cossacks, who like the Arabs, hover upon the flanks, and fly about to annoy.

" On the 2d, at two in the afternoon, 12,000 Russian infantry, covered by a cloud of Cossacks intercepted the communication, a league distance from Viasma, between the Prince of Eckmuhl and the Viceroy. The Prince of Eckmuhl & Viceroy marched upon this column drove it from the road and overthrew it in the wood, took a Major-General with a good number of prisoners, and carried off six pieces of cannon: since that time we have not again seen the Russian infantry, but only Cossacks.

" Since the bad weather from the 6th, we have lost more than 3000 carriage horses, and nearly 100 caissons have been destroyed.

" General Wittgenstein having been reinforced by the Russian division from Finland, and by a great number of troops from the militia, attacked, on the 18th of October, Marshall Gouvion St. Cyr; he was repulsed by that Marshal and General Wrede, who took more than 3000 prisoners, and covered the field of battle with his dead.

" On the 20th instant, Marshall Gouvion St. Cyr having been informed that Marshall the Duke of Belluno, with the 9th corps, was marching to reinforce him, re-passed the Dwina, and marched to meet him, in order, on having effected a junction with him, to fight Wittgenstein, and oblige him to re pass the Dwina. Marshall Gouvion St. Cyr bestows the highest eulogiums upon his troops.

" The Swiss division distinguished itself by its *sang froid* and bravery. Colonel Guchenew, of the 25th Regiment of Light Infantry, was wounded; Marshal St. Cyr received a ball in the foot; Marshal the Duke of Reggio has arrived to replace him, and retaken the command of the 2d corps.

" The health of the Emperor has never been better.

[Subjoined to this Bulletin are the reports of Marshal St. Cyr and General Wrede of the operations of the 18th, of which so many circumstantial details have already been published, that the present would not fail to appear to our Readers at once " weary, stale, and unprofitable."]

MADRAS BIRTH.

At Dindigul, on the 6th April, the Lady of Captain Peregrine Davie, 1st Bat. 8th Regt. of a Daughter.

MADRAS DEATHS.

At Pondichery, on the evening of the 4th inst. Emily Mary Turnour, aged 10 years, on the morning of the 5th Harriet Sophia Turnour, an infant of 7 months of age: the daughters of the Hon'ble G. Turnour, the unfortunate children, only survived their Father fifteen days.

On the 18th of April, near Seringapatam, W. H. Taylor, Esq. Assistant surgeon, on this Establishment.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

On Wednesday, the 14th instant, the Lady of Captain Kidd, of a Son.

At Nucolla, in Jessore, on Friday last, the 16th current, Mrs. Jane Carlow, of a Daughter.

At Lucnow, on the 10th current, the Lady of Lieutenant William Bertram, 1st Batt. 10th Regt. Native Infantry, was safely delivered of a Daughter.

At Kurnaul, on Thursday morning, the 1st current, the Lady of Brigade Major Watson, of a Daughter.

At Hansi, Hurryanah, on the 19th ultimo, the Lady of Lieut. C. J. Doveton, of a Daughter.

BENGAL DEATHS.

At Cawnpore, on the 3d current, Mrs. Jullia Walker, Wife of Mr. Arthur Walker, Conductor of Ordnance.

At Dacca, Eliza Henrietta, the infant Daughter of Mr. Henry Lee, aged 1 year, 8 months, and 26 days.

Yesterday morning, Mr. L. Dawson, Chief Officer of the Country ship Phoenix.

On the 24th instant, at Kissengunge, the Infant Son of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Morgan, aged 1 year, and 21 days.

At Allahabad, on the 6th instant, Lieut. Charles Rowning, of the 1st Batt. 14th Regt. N. I. An Officer eminently distinguished for public and private virtue, for professional zeal, and honorable principles, and for every valuable quality of social life; in the hearts of his brother officers, his memory will long be cherished with mingled emotions of regret and esteem.

BOMBAY MARRIAGE.

On the 13th instant, by the Reverend R. C. Jackson, Mr. Thomas Houttie, of the Secretary's Office, to Mrs. Ann Sanderson.

CEYLON DEATH.

At Trincomallie, the 31st March, George, the Son of G. Lusignan, Esq. aged 6 years 10 months.

EUROPE MARRIAGES FOR OCTOBER.

On Wednesday, John Augustus Knipe, Esq. of Bel-turbet in the County of Cavan, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Sir William Beaumaurice Rush, of Wimbledon House Surrey.

On Monday last, at Richmond, in Surrey, G. L. Clarke, Esq. to Elizabeth Mary, only daughter of the late Richard William Pierse, Esq. of Thimbleby Lodge in the county of York.

At Mary le Bone Church, Stephen Jugnet, Esq. of Sloane street, Chelsea, to Mrs. H. Crawley, widow of Gloster place Paddington.

At Weymouth, on the 3d instant, William Ham Lepsite, Esq. Captain in the 39th regiment of foot. [illegible] Marian, third daughter of the late John K[illegible] of Canterbury.

17th.—On Thursday last, at Fulh[illegible] Mr. Owen, Major Scott Waring, o[illegible] House, to Mrs. Esten.

At Edinburgh, on the 7th instant, [illegible] Lord Ogilvy, eldest son of the Earl of [illegible] Clementina Drummond, only child of [illegible] Gavin Drummond, Esq. of Forth street.

On Tuesday last, at Uffing, Robert B[illegible] of Betterley, to Louisa, youngest daught[er of] Henry Devan, Esq.

At Tunbridge, on Thursday the 8th inst[ant] Rape, Esq. of Somerset place London, t[o Hen]rietta Sidney, of Tunbridge.

19th.—On the 17th instant, at St. George Bloomsbury, Thomas Wells, Esq. Philpot Lane, to Mary, only daughter of Charles Blissett, Esq. Barnard street.

On Tuesday the 13th instant, by Doctor Hamilton, Doctor Bodley, of Brighton, to Mary Anne, the eldest daughter of the Reverend Frederick Hamilton, of the same place.

On the 15th instant, R. C. Pease, Esq. of Kirk Ella, near Hull, to Miss Brooke, daughter of John Brooke, Esq. of Sowerby in the North Riding Yorkshire.

20th.—On Saturday at Mary le Bone Church, Major Arendale, 80th regiment, to Mrs. John Bushley, widow of Captain Bushley, Royal Navy.

EUROPE DEATHS.

On the 7th instant, at Turnford Robert Wilson, eldest son of the late Robert Wilson Esq. of the same place.

On Tuesday the 6th instant, at her House in Grosvenor square in her 85th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Haldwyn her 'totors relict of Benjamin Palmer of Olton in the county of Warwick Esq. and afterwards of Charles Baldwyn late of Aquaiete in the county of Salop Esq.

On the 3d instant in the 29th year of his age at Cordworth vicarage in the county of Warwick most sincerely respected and lamented by all that knew him, Mr. Philip Freeth Palmer, second son of the Rev. E. Palmer, and late in the service of the East India Company.

On Thursday Oct. the 1st at her House on St. Peters Church yard Exeter, Mrs. Martin relict of Joseph Martin, formerly Banker in London, and Member of Parliament for the Borough of Tewkesbury.

On Saturday last Mrs. Louisa Elizabeth Charlotte Hennings Wife of Mr. Charles Frederick [Hen]nings, of Dulwich Common Surrey.

On the 29th of August, on board the Montague packet on his passage from the West Indies Zachary Hume Edwards Esq. only son of the late Bryan Edwards Esq.

On Thursday last Mrs. Sarah Hedger of West square Southwark aged 62.

On Thursday last at Edmonton in Middlesex Mrs. Susanna A[illegible]bell aged 77 years.

On Tuesday last Mr. Aaron Brundrett of Altrincham in Cheshire aged 76.

On Thursday at Islington Mrs. Mary Taylor of Cumberland street, Shoreditch.

MADRAS:—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY THOMAS LETCHUM, SECOND-LINE, POPHAM'S BROADWAY.

*** It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER, who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the Agent of the Press, who will pay attention to their order and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the PEONS may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same, in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.